Catholic mand be ready with his dagger to plunge Into Liberal hearts when the Church gives the signal of danger. It has got beyond preaching already. The priestly hand was busy last week in the eleccreate a disturbance, he did not scruple at violence. An hour and a half from Barcelona is a Carlist community. It numbers by chance four or five Republicans, bold enough to vote. The priest cried to the people that a Republicau vote was an outrage against their religion, and while they hesitated to respond to his counsel, he seized a musket and shot the voter dead. In the melée which followed, three or four other lives were taken. Such instances of outrage are the sure sign that the Church knows both her danger and her weakness. For once the Spaniards have begun to think outside of the traditional limits. Former revolutions were only a Spanish way of accomplishing a Ministerial change. At last they have overthrown a dynasty and exiled a Queen; they may follow it by the destruction of the State Church and the banishment of the priests. If that is not a necessary programme of the Republic, it is a possible result of the growing appetite for free institutions.

There is a third measure of Republican policy which no consideration of prodence constrains them to conceal, and that is the Abolition of Slavery. For that the party is a unit. Its leaders adopted it as a rallying cry when there was danger it might alienate some of their supporters; it seems to have swollen their ranks with men who find a new pleasure in the sentiment of freedom to others as well as to themselves. When the agitation for Abolition began four years ago in Spain its pioneer could find but seven men in Madrid to join him. One of the seven was Castellar, then as now a political leader rather than a philanthropist. "I believe it will hurt us," he said, "will keep converts out of the Republican ranks, but no matter. It shall not be said I refused to demand for others the liberty I seek for myself." A year later there were 2,000 hearers for an Abolition orator in one of the theaters of Madrid. Then followed a meeting to which the ladies went in crowds, and the stories of oppression in Cuba moved that nudience to tears. "Then I knew," exclaimed the old Abolitionist who told me the story, "that our cause was gained." Now that the Republicans bave adopted it the triumph will not be long delayed. They have sought to persuade the Provisional Government to quell the insurrection in Cuba by proclaiming Emancipation, but the majority of the Council has neither virtue enough to adopt it for the sake of free institutions, nor statesmanship enough to accept Abolition as a policy of prodence. There are men in office who are wiser, but whose sagacity has to yield to an obstinate mafority. "To send soldiers to Cuba," said one of them to me yesterday, "is a suicidal folly. If they want to save the island to Spain, let them send Liberty." I meet no one who believes that Cuba can be kept. Vigorous measures, either of repression or of emancipation, might reunite it to Spain-either 20,000 soldiers or a proclamation of freedom. But the Provisional Council sends soldiers in driblets-a small force that is worse than none-and it has neither the courage for crushing the rebellion nor the generous sympathies that might conciliate Cuban good will. Half measures are everywhere the rule of the hour. It is a crisis when boldness is the only prudence, but the bold men are still struggling to mold the nation into a Republic, and are shut out of a Government which, before it can be superseded, is likely to fling away its richest colony. The appeal of the United States Congress for Abolition has had almost as much influence on the Spanish mind as the insurrection itself. No name is so often on Spanish lips, in these days, as America. It is always so. Wherever in Europe struggling Liberalism has a chance to be heard, its first appeal is for sympathy from the American Republic. Mr. Johnson, with his usual talent for mischief, seems to have done what he could to turn this new friendship into suspicion and dislike. If it be true that he has sent Mr. Caleb Cushing to Madrid to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, he has chosen the most inopportune moment for success. The rumor of such a mission has called out a protest from all sorts of papers and parties. They may not care to keep Cuba, but Spanish pride revolts at the idea of selling the island under an appearance of computsion or despair. I do not know what Prim or Serrano may think, but the people of Spain will scarcely admit the competency of a Provisional Government to barter away a portion of the Kingdom-or Republic, whichever it is to be. They quite understand, moreover, that Mr. Johnson has even less authority to bind the United States than the authorities here have to bind Spain. The readiness to abandon Cuba for the sake of giving I the island freedom was every day becoming more general, but if any-thing could make Spain tighten her hold on her splendid possession, it would be a pressure from America, applied at such a moment. A new paper, the Spanish Abolitionist, has just appeared in Madrid, announcing a policy of immediate emancipation, with a gradual or graduated indemnity to the slaveowners. The Republican policy would not vary from that-indeed, the Republicans were ready enough to let Cuba go altogether. Their plans will be confused and the party brought into odium if it can be charged with acquiescence in Mr. Cushing's demands. No result could be more deplorable, and I hope Mr. Johnson is the only American who desires -or, if he does not desire, is stupid enough-to embarrass the Republicau cause in Spain just as it has a hope of success.

Beside these three articles of Republican faithhostility to the army, to the church, and to slaverythere is another which reaches no part of their creed, but which the monarchists are freely charging upon it, and that is socialism. The party of reaction is playing its old game, denouncing all Liberals as the enemies of order, of society, and above all, of property. There may be Republicans who make sweeping remarks on such subjects-just enough to give color to the accusation. So there may be men who confound liberty with license, and who are stimulated by the emisaries of reaction into committing excesses such as the monarchists desire as a basis for accusation against the whole party that strives for a Republic. But the whole party can no more be charged with extreme doctrines in respect to property than the Liberal party in England. It will be safe to disbelieve the reports which are beginning to be scattered through the continental press.

Although it is still believed that the Republicans have carried a majority of the municipal elections, details and figures are wanting. It is not easy to get the exact vote even in the large towns, so extreme is the aversion of the Spanish mind to figures. The fact of a Republican victory is obscured as much as possible by the Government organs, and the telegrams in the French papers from Madrid continue to speak of a triumph for the Liberal-Monarchists. One thing appears to be certain, that great numbers of voters abstained altogether, so that in many places the Republican majority is not a majority of all the voters, or even of a great proportion. In Barcelona, the Monarchical minority of the Council has resigned, leaving the Republicans in sole possession of the municipal authority. If this policy, and that of keeping away from the polls, be intended to embarrass the Republicans, it has proved a signal failure. Whether the actual number of votes cast be greater or less, the prestige of success has immensely strengthened the party for the coming struggle in January. In Spain, as in some other parts of the world, there is a floating vote that drifts over to the winning side. and the Republican vote in the elections to the Cortes will be materially augmented by what its op-ponents strive to represent as a defeat in the muni-

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL. For some months past the little unpretending editic known as the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, in Mad-ison-ave, near Thirty-seventh-st, has been closed; but while to all outward appearances pothing ison-ave, near Thirty-seventh-st., has been closed; but while to all outward appearances nothing was going on nuside, it now transpires that one of the most accomplished Italian artists in this country. Signor Raphael Molni, with a numerous corps of assistants, was all the while busy transforming it into a scene of marvelous beauty. The freecess are of the warmest colors, yet characterized by a delicate tint and finish that extorts encomiums from every admirer of true art. The three domes which crown the edifice are embellished after the manner of those which meet the eye only in the most richly embellished cathedrais of old Europe, and there is no chancel in any ecclesiastical edifice in New-York in which the wonderful harmonies of color, and light, and shade, are so strikingly blended. The chapel is to be opened for the first time since these changes to-morrow morning. Murray Hill is to be congratulated on the possession of so rare a gem, and the worthy pastor, the fev. Dr. Corey, on his successful endeafor to show how high art can thus be made the handmaid of religion. GENERAL NEWS.

A breach of promise case is announced for trial next month in the United States Supreme Court at tions. When his voice was not strong enough to | Cleveland, Ohio, in which the fair plaintiff is 60 years old and the defendant 70. The affection lost by plaintiff is valued by her at \$5,000.

> The boys in Poland should be on the best of terms with the Russian Government. Hitherto they have enjoyed only those holidays which were marked as Roman Catholic saint days in the calendar. Now, a Russian ukase enforces the celebration of the innumer able Greek saint's days. Between the two religions the days that remain for tuition are very few.

A day or two since a gentleman in Chicago, who had been practicing for some time on his velocipede, dared a street-car driver to race with him. The challenge was accepted, and the race began. The velocipede was rapidly distancing the car, when the fore wheel dropped into a crack in the sidewalk, and a complete somersault of the entire establishment, man and all, was the result. The car won the race.

The militia of Switzerland is to be reorganized. The War Department proposes to extend the obligation of service to every citizen of 20 years. Every Canton is to furnish all its troops for the general army, divided into three portions, the active, the reserve, and the landwehr. The time to be passed in the first is seven years, in the second nine, every man from 36 to 45 is to form part of the third.

A new French paper is about to be started, under the patronage of Victor Hugo. M. Rochefort will be a leading contributor. Its title will be Journaldes Exiles-the original choice was L'Avant Garde. M. Hugo claims to be a "voluntary exile," we believe. The title is practically a misnomer, as there are no French political exiles in existence. The general amnesty of 1834 makes Paris as free for M. Hugo as London.

The Danish Government has recently received 40,000 breech-loading firearms from an American firm. The same company has also sent 30,000 rifles to the Swedish Government, and has a contract on hand to furnish 15,000 of the same sort to the Greeks. Another American firm has just delivered 20,000 rifles to the Cuban Gov ernment, to be used against the insurrectionists, and still another has contracted to make 30,000 breech-loaders for the Russians.

The wharves of Savannah, according to The Savannah Republican, are crowded with shipping, and are alive with business activity. There is a forest of masts from the Ogeechee Canal to Willinek's ship yard; foreign and American colors give variety to the scene; steamships, ships, barks, brigs, and schooners lie in some places four deep, side by side. The work of discharging and loading goes on rapidly; merchants of all kinds

The Dungerness estate, near Fernandina, Fla., recently purchased by Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, comprises 6,000 acres; the mansion now on it will be fixed up for a Winter residence. The land is to be reserved for gardens, parks, drives, and hunting grounds. The place is called "The Gem of Cumberland Island." Senator Sprague has also purchased a fine plantation of 3,000 acres on the same island, which will be devoted to the cultivation of ramic. The lands are of a good quality, with a valuable growth of live oak. The price paid is \$10 an acre.

The cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy, is the oldest tree on record. It was known to be in existence at the time of Julius Casar, forty-two years before Christ, and is therefore 1,901 years old. It is 106 feet in hight and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras County, California. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to be 2,565 years old.

The Virginia City Safeguard, in Nevada, tells of a lucky teamster who made a successful mining experiment. Hearing that a rich deposit was about to be de veloped in one of the leading mines, and Judging that it would be kept dark as long as possible, he procured employment in the mine, disguising himself as a miner. A few hours' work convinced him that a big strike was inevitable, He invested all the money he had or could borrow in the stock of the mine; in a few days he sold out at an advance of \$3,000. He has now come East to pay a visit to the old-folks at home, whom he has not seen for 20 years.

California would suffer for laborers were it not for the Chinese. Many thousands of Chinamen are now employed on the railroads in progress. In the vine-yards they are fast supplanting white labor. Without them the woolen manufacture would cease. In all agri-cultural work they are growing in favor. The laundry business of the State, not performed in the household, is in their hands. They usually get about \$1 a day, finding themselves. For light work they are neat, facile, and reliable. The number of Chinamen now in California is not less than 60,000. This number will rapidly increase when their civil rights are better protected. Under re cent judicial decisions and according to all previous custom, a Chinaman may be robbed or murdered with im punity in the presence of one hundred of his country. men, if no other evidence can be adduced to convict the

That the European study of Alchemy, now developed into the science of Chemistry, had its origin, like nearly everything else in China, is proven by many facts adduced by the Rev. William A. P. Marlin, before the Oriental Society at its last meeting. The proceedings of this meeting have just been published. Mr. Martin 18 a resident of Pekin, and has given the subject much thought. The study of Alchemy had been in full vigor in China for at least six centuries before it made its appear ance in Europe. It first appeared in Europe during the fourth century, when intercourse with the far East had become somewhat frequent. It appeared first at Byzantium and Alexandria, where the commerce of the East chiefly centered, and was subsequently revived in Europe by the Saracens, whose most famous school of Alchemy was at Bagdad, where there was a constant intercourse with Eastern Asia. The jobjects of pursuit in both the European and Asiatic Schools of Alchemy were identical, and two-fold-immortality and gold. In Europe the former was the less prominent, because the people, being in possession of Christianity, had a vivid faith in a future life, to satisfy their longings on that head. In each school there were two elixirs, the greater and the less, and the properties ascribed to them closely cor-The principles underlying both systems are identical-the composite nature of the metals and their vegetation from a seminal germ. The means by which the Eastern and Western alcher pursued their objects were nearly identical-mercury and lead being as conspicuous in the laboratories of the East as mercury and sulphur were in those of the West. Individuals in both schools held the doctrine of a cycle of changes, in the course of which the precious metals revert to their baser elements. Both are closely interwoven with astrology. Both led to the practice of magical arts and charlatanism. Both schools deal in extravagant and florid language.

A child was captured by an eagle near Meigsville, Tenn., on Christmas Eve, and carried about two miles before it was rescued. He was a bright little fellow, just old enough to be learning to walk. When no one was in the house, he managed to roll out of his trundle-bed and crawl into the front yard. A great gray eagle came swooping down, and fastened its immenso much difficulty, and sailed off across the adjacent woods, just skimming the tops of the trees. Its course lay toward the Cumberland River. A servant girl saw the engle, and gave chase. She dashed into the tangled wood, and tried to keep a straight line, thinking the bird would do the same. The patch of wood was fully a mile and a half through; but the girl made the run to the other edge of it without feeling fatigue. Beyond the wood, and between it and the Cumberland River, lay a patch of cleared ground, partly marshy and partly corn-field, full of old stumps. When the girl left the wood, and had a clear view, she saw the eagle in the air; he seemed inclined to alight with his burden somewhere in the neighborhood of the river-This gave her new courage. It happened that there was a man hunting in the neighboring marshes, and, just at the moment when the eagle reached the ground with his burden, a shot went off so dangerously near him that he mounted into the air again, but this time without the boy. The pursuing girl began a vigorous shouting as she ran, which attracted the hunter's attention, who, seeing the eagle quite near him, and a lady rushing down the slope with streaming hair and garments, and wildly shouting, concluded at ouce that there was something strange, and, perhaps, dreadful in his immediate vicinity; he also set up a vigorous hallooing, and proceeded to reload his gun. The eagle soon became aware of the formidable opposition he would meet if he attempted to recapture his prey, hovered over the spot a moment, and then wheeled around in one grand sweep across the river, and disappeared behind the shelving rock which forms the opposite bank. When the girl came down to the hunter, she fell stiff, and was as a ble even to indicate

what was the matter. The rough gallant then heard the

scream of a child, and soon found a fine, healthy, rosy

boy, with torn clothes, but otherwise uninjured, endeav-

down his innecent cheeks, and his face were a most pite-ous expression. The hunter took the baby in his arms and carried it to the girl, who was now recovered. Sinc classed it to her bosom, covered it with kisses, and wept with Joy. The parents in the mean time had missed the little one, and had become very uneasy. There was longibing and crying enough when the wanderers re-turned, and the wenderful voyage of the little fellow was expiained. was explained.

THE COURTS. CIVIL.

The motions in the suit of Jenks against the New-York Central Railroad Company, which were set down for Friday, have been adjourned to Tuesdey next, at the plaintiff's request.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yester-iay, the question, is the contractor or the owner liable or damages from negligence in building, came up before derke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, J. J., in the case rke, P. J. Sulmerana and Defense and Description of the Company of Jonathan Osborn against the Union Ferry Company of boklyn. This was an action for damages arising from alleged negligence of the defendants in rebuilding in ferry house at the Fulton Ferry. The repairs were see by the Architectural Iron Works under contract. In course of the repairs a prop was placed outside of the Brooklyn. This was an action for damages arising from the alleged negligence of the defendants in rebuilding their ferry-house at the Fulton Ferry. The repairs were done by the Architectural Iron Works under contract. In the course of the repairs a prop was placed outside of the ferry-house. On the 18th of February, 1863, the plaintiff, coming from Brooklyn with his wife and daughter, on leaving the ferry-house, stambled over a piece of timber used to support this prop, and had his leg broken. The night was dark, and there was no lamp attached to the timber. The plaintiff brought suit for his injuries, and the Court non-suited him. The arguments used by the defendants on the suit and the appeal were that the defendants were not liable as common owners since they had discharged their duty in that respect when plaintiff left their ferry-house, and were not liable for negligence in building, since the repairs were done by a contractor, and the duty of placing proper guards was his, and plaintiff's remedy was against him, and not against the Ferry Company. The plaintiff contended that the proof was conclusive as to his right to a remedy; that the defendants as common carriers were bound to use every precaution and care for their passengers until they were completly clear of their paphances for carrying them; that the cases relied on by the defendants were cases where the owner had expressly stipulated with the contractor to take precautions, which was not the present case; that at any rate there was enough evidence in the Ferry Company in not providing lights for their passengers for exit, and that there was enough evidence in the Ferry Company in not providing lights for their passengers for exit, and that there was enough evidence in the facts of the case to go to a jury. The Court reserved its decision.

CRIMINAL.

At the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Mansfeld yesterday, John Sunpson was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen a battering rain valued at \$30, belonging to the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, which was found in the shop of Harvey Rypolds in South.st.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, there were no trials yesterday. Four pleadings were heard, two sentences being made, and two postponed. Garret Baldwin was arraigned for relonious assault and battery and plead gulity to the accusation. The prisoner on being arrested, while partially intoxicated, by Police Officer McCormick, made three attempts to stab the officer with a knife. The serious nature of the officne caused the Judge to pronounce a severe punishment upon the prisoner who was sentenced. vere punishment upon the prisoner who was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the State Prison. Thomas Smith plead guilty to a charge of having entered a store on the night of Dec. 24, 1868, and stolen therefrom a box figs valued at 50 cents. As his burglarious intent was mitted the Judge sentenced him to two years and six onths in the State Prison.

Months in the State Prison.

At the Tombs Police Court Justice Hogan yesterday committed Charles Walker, a youth of 16 years, for having stolen a show-case containing \$200 worth of boots and shoes from in front of the store of John Weaver, of No. 45 Nassau-st. Mr. Charles Flowers, of No. 41 Nassau-st., witnessed the theft, and attempted to stop the thief, but was beaten by the latter, who resisted until Officer Ryan took him into custody....Annie Wilson, late of No. 28 East Broadway, was yesterday committed by Justice Hogan on the charge of having stolen a vest containing a gold watch and chain and \$10, the property of Joseph Corrie, of No. 98 Oliverst....An examination was held at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice Hogan, in the case of Joseph Davidson alias Theodore Davis and Wm. Spaulding, the persons arrested for having attempted to steal a box containing bonds and deeds from the office of Wm. B. Strang, No. 54 Pine-st., on the morning of the 13th inst., Wm. H. Hagerman, the messenger in whose care the box was at the time, testified that he box contained at shares of the Hilmois Petroleum Gaslight Company, of Chicago; 515 shares of the Mill Creek Coal and Iron Company, of Luzerne, Penn.; 40 shares of the Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company of New-York, and a \$1,000 morigage bond of the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railrond Company, all owned by John Christie, also having an office at No. 54 Pine-st. He added that the box was deposited by him on a desk, in the office; that Davis and Spaulding came into the office together, and asked for Mr. Woodbridge, who was out at the time. At the same mement they took possession of the box and ran off. He followed and caused their arrest. The accused were committed for trial by the magistrate. At the Tombs Police Court Justice Hogan same moment they took possession of the box and railed followed and caused their arrest. The accused committed for trial by the magistrate.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15-P. M.

Gold opened at 1361, selling at 1361, closing at 136] @136]. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$68,750,-

000, and the balances \$1.951,134 27. Government bonds opened steady, but declined at the Second Board about | per cent on the new bonds. At the close the market rallied again, closing strong. The investment demand for all bonds continues active. Currency. 6 per cents, were especially firm, selling at 1011-The feature of the market to-day was the great strength and activity in bonds. State and Southern bonds were in demand at a sharp advance in prices. Tennessee, Virginia. North Carolina, and Louisiana Bonds were in active demand. Tennessee 6 per cents sold at 70; new bonds, 694. Virginia ex-coupons opened at 573, advancing to 594 after the call; New bonds opened at 61, advancing to 624. North Carolina 6 per cents were active at 65] 266; New bonds sold at 633. Missouri 6 per cents, 874; Alabama 88, 89; Alabama 5s, 63; Louisiana 8 per cent Levee bonds, 80; Levee 6 per cents, 68. Railway bonds were sparingly offered at advanced quotations. Rock Island 7 per cents sold at 94. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8 per cents. 110. Columbus, Ohio and Indiana Central lats, 80. Can. ton was stendy at 55. Delaware and Hudson sold at 127, ex-5 per cent dividend ; Pacific Mail opened at 1231, declined to 121, closing at 1224. Express shares were active and strong. Adams opened at 51, advancing to 52. Wells-Fargo sold at 26. United States, 45. American Merchants' Union, 29. Railway shares opened dull and lower on pressure of sales to realize profits. New-York Central opened at 1581, declining to 1581; Reading 961 @951; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 75 274: Fort Wayne, 121 21194; Michigan Southern. 91 2904; Rock Island, 1294 2 1274; North-Western common, 834 2 824 : North-Western preferred, 804 288. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was firm at 862 to 874; New-York and New-Haven advanced 5 per cent, selling at 145; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold at 106-the preferred 108; Harlem was steady at 132; Michigan Central, 116; Illinois Central, 1434; Toledo declined to 1034; Chicago, Burlington and Quincey to 195. New-Jersey Central sold at 115; Delavare, Lackawanna and Western, 1204. The decline was fully 1; per cent on the active shares, and brought new buyers into the market, who took large

lots of stock. At the 1 o'clock Board, the market im-

oring to rise upon his little feet. The tears streamed | proved, with a good demand, prices closing from tot por | Fig.,

cent higher than the lowest rates. The large earnings of the Western Roads has stimulated purchases of Rock Island and North-Western Preferred stocks by English capitalists, who are conversant with the value of those properties. At the close, the market was strong and active, with a good demand for all the leading shares. New York Central was strong, advancing to 1593. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was strong throughout the day, with heavy purchases made to cover shorts. It is understood that the present Direction will not get control of the property, the laws of Ohio being much less easily evaded than those of this State, where injunctions are made and set aside with equal facility. Governments closed strong. U. S. 5. Pacific R. R. 1014 2011 U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '65. 1094 2010; U. S. 5. 1091 Reg. 11 2011 U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '65. 1094 2010; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '67. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '67. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '67. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '62. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '60. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '60. 1124 2112; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '60. 1004 2100; U. S. 5-20s, Coup. '60. 1004 2100; U. S. 10-40s, Coup. '60. 1004 2100; U. S. 10-40s, Coup. '60. 1005 2100; U. S. 10-40s, Co

The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quotations: 691 104 1294 63 691

The following were the bids for Bank stocks:
 New-York
 134
 Marhet

 Manhattan
 146
 Shoe and Leather

 Bisrchanis
 120
 Care Exchange

 Mechanic
 25
 Continental
 Rt. Nicholas.... Importers & Traders.

And the following for Railroad bonds:

Money is easy at 7 per cent on call, with a continued in crease in the offerings; the receipts from the West con. tinue to increase, and the banks are in a strong condition. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 8210 per cent for best names.

The following is the quarterly statement of the Banks

Sterling Exchange is steady at quotations : London, 60 days, 1001@1001; London, sight, 1101@1101; Paris, long 5.15 \$ \$5.15 ; Paris, short, 5.13 \$ 25.12 ; Antwerp, 5.17 \$ 35.16 ; Swiss, 5.17} 35.162; Hamburg, 86 2364; Amsterdam, 41 3 412; Frankfort, 41 2413; Bremen, 785 2785; Berlin, 712 2715 The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were: Receipts for Customs, \$447,000; for Gold Notes, \$617,000; total Payments, \$1,149,767 67; Balance, \$82,060,119 45; total Receipts, \$1,846,353 30.

Freights are dull. To Liverpool, by steamer, 6,700 bush

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chi. cage Road for the year 1868 were \$3,015,002, net. This is equal to 17 per cent on the capital stock, after paying taxes, interest, and incidental expenses. On this showing the Company could declare a scrip dividend of 50 per cent and still continue to pay a regular dividend of 10 per cent as heretofore. The election takes place in March, when

making such an issue.

The St. Louis Republican has the following in reference to new railway enterprises in Missouri:

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source that contracts have been made for building the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, and that the work will be inumediately commenced. It is in fact begun already, the engineer being at work with his party locating and correcting former surveys. This will be another branch for our Missouri Pacific, and give us the trade of northern Johnson and Pettis Counties, concentrating upon St. Louis a large and valuable commerce from those rich counties, and bringing us in close relations with an intelligent and thrifty population. It is understood that Daniel R. Garrison of this city has undertaken to build this road, which guarantees its speedy construction.

This reminds us that the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas road is finished and running from Boonville to Tipton—25 miles—opening a beautiful country and pouring into St. Louis the release of one of the very finest counties of the State.

Much consultation has been had upon the project of a road, starling/from Boonville, via Arrow Rock to Marshall, in Saline County. The parties are interesting themselves greatly in the matter, and will, doubtless, soon announce something tangible.

The Atchison and Leavenworth branch, reaching from the one city to the other, Joins, by a link of 22 miles, several important interests; thus the Missour Facific to Kansas, the Missourf River Railroad to Leavenworth, Atchison and Leavenworth to Atchison, there joining the Central Pacific, now built 120 miles and progressing to Fort Kearney.

These several projects have engaged much of the attention of our Pacific Railroad directors, and been encouraged by them, and, in some instances, materially assisted. They are quietly pursuing a policy that tends to the extension of the usefulness of the Pacific of Missouri, by adding these branches as rapidly as they can be built, thereby realizing the intentions of the original project or

The Chicago Republican of Wednosday says:

The money market was again rather quiet to-day, though the demand for loans was good, and in many histances exceeded the supply, as speculators were looking after accommodations, which bankers are not disposed to grant until money becomes more plenty. We hear of very few first-class customers being refused, and there is but little doubt but that the market is working much more comfortably than a week or ten days ago. Currency is arriving from the country in fair quantities, while but little is being sent thither, and some of our banks are expressing to New-York. Rates of interest remain firm at 10 per cent per annum.

10 per cent per annum.

Eastern exchange was quiet, but steady and firm at 75c.
promium per \$1,000 between city banks. Over the counters bankers were buying at 1-10 discount and selling at The following is the movement in Dry Goods for the

Pkgs. ...364 ...1,001 ...311 ...1,203 280,172 224,738 185,530 Total......8,276 Value Manuf of 6158.314 Miscellaneous. 60.842 64.270 127.966 Total.....1,296 6411,418

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND,
AMD ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD COMPANY,
No. 12 Wall-st.

The Courons from the Bonds of this Company,

maturing February 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the Office, in United States GOLD

Coin, free of Government tax. H. H. BOODY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand fine to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its

own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The price for the present is par, and accrued inter-

est from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will took to them for their safe delivery. John J. Cisco, Treasurer, New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTI-BLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST-1st FEB. and 1st Aug .-

IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax. The Bonds are offered at 971 and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon, payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent in the price of

the Bonds. Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 82 Wall-st., New-York.

Pacific Railroad of Missouri 6 per cent gold bonds for sale by the undersigned. The earnings of the road for its fiscal year will be about \$1,200,000, while the interest on its mortgage debt is \$420,000 gold, thus affording an undoubted security to investors. For further particulars, apply to CLARK, DODGE & Co., No. 51 Wali-st., N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully Reported for The Tribane.]

ASHES—The market is steady, and moderately active; sales of 10 bbls at \$7.75 % \$7.76 for Pois, and \$8.81 % \$9.96 for Pearls.

BUILDING MATERIALS—All articles coming under this heading have met with a steady fair demand, and prices ruled frum. We quote:

BRICKS.

Pale, Com. H., \$4.00 \$9.50 % \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.10 \$1.00

Upland and Fla. Mobile, N. Orleans,

Midding. 294. 296. 296. 296. Midding. 294. 296. COFFEE.—There has been an active business doing in Brazil Cofee with the trade; prices are no higher, but are very firm on all grades, and the market closes with a healthy uniform tone; Rio 132 174c., sold, duty paid; sales of 693 bugs, ex. Johanne; 1,600 x. C. Leeds; 4,500 x. Ny. bog; 271 cx. Anov; 9,311 xz. Noursigs; 200 cx. Sea Queen; 3,430 cx. Anov; and 4,641 cx. Mollle, all on private terms. Other styles are quiet, but stead to below.

and still continue to pay a regular dividend of 10 per cent as heretofore. The clection takes place in March, when the subject will probably come up for discussion. Holders of the bonds and stock will do well to hold their proxite, and give them to parties whom they know to have still the state of the bonds and stock will do well to hold their proxite, and give them to parties whom they know to have still do their interests in the past, as, from present appearances, a desperate attempt will be made by other parties to wreat the control of the road by the cheap method of purchasing proxies.

It is stated that the American and Merchants' Union Companies offer to release the Adams Company from the combination of the several companies upon condition that the Adams issue to them \$3,000,000 of their stock, the consideration being the restoration to the Adams Company of the routes it surrendered to the combination. The Adams stockholders are, of course, opposed to this proposal, and an application is likely to be made to the courts for an injunction restraining the Company from making such an issue.

The St. Louis Republican has the following in reference to new railway enterprises in Missouri:

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source that contracts have been made for building the Loxington and St. Louis Railroad, and that the work will be immediately commenced.

The Health of the stockholders are, of course, opposed to this proposal, and an application is likely to be made to the courts for an injunction restraining the Company from making such an issue.

The St. Louis Republican has the following in reference in the proposal of the stockholders are, of course, opposed to this proposal, and an application is likely to be made to the courts for an injunction restraining the Company from making such an issue.

The St. Louis Republican has been had been been been do to building the Loxington and St. Louis Railroad and Commenced.

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source that contracts have been made for bui

For Prime. 16 2017c. for Good, 12 2014c. for Pair, and 3 2010c. for Interior. HAY—The demand continues good, and with moderate receipts prices are firm and anatained. We quote Shipping at 50250c., and Retail lots at \$1 1025 \tilde{1} 1025. Merallo and the second of th

COFFER	PARTON LANGUAGE CO.
American Ingot P Ib 24 224	Copper. # 15 40 @
Sheathing, new 4933	
Sheathing, oid 20 021	Zine, # 15 18 @
Sheathing, vallow metal 26 &-	Horse-shoe, forged
Bolts, yeilow metal 26 @-	(64.), P 15 27 3 30
Brariers 33 49-	
Boits 33 &-	₩ ID 20 @ 22
IKON.	AHOT.
Pig. No. 14. Pt \$40 000 \$42 50	Drop. # 10 12 0
	Buck, P 15 3 13
Bar, C. B. & A. Pt 80 00 3 -	LWAD.
Bar, R. R. & A 4 100 000	Spanish, P 100 Ib.
Seroll P tun 130 007 175 00	gold 66 374 70 6 45
Band, + tun 130 007	German Ref., gold. 6 371 3 8 424
Hoop, & tan 135 00 0 190 00	English, gold \$6 50 @ 6 87
	Bar, uet 20 10 50
Herse-Shoe, Wtn 130 007	Pipe and Sheet, net 0 12 00
Ovals, balf-rd., Ps 125 0079 155 00	SPECTED.
NAILA.	Plates, Do. P fb. 10 9 11
Cut America Services 45 25 7845 50	PL, Fo. Ptb (gold). \$6 25 @\$6 374
Chuch, & lou Ib 6 75 8 7 00	t n' z n'A milanni. mo zo za z a z .
CHACA, 4 100 ID 6 10 6 1 00	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Rance role AP ft. 3179 -	Wantlah male - 23
Banca, colo, P D 313 — Straits, cold	Gall Currency.
Distant C. Charman & have	\$8 25 7 8 50 611 25 7 611 75
Pintes, L. C. Coke	7 00 20 7 50 9 50 20 10 50
Plates, Coke Terne	6 00 20 6 25 8 50 20 8 75
Plates Charges Turns	7 75 90 8 75 10 75 70 11 50
Linear Continues Lateur	7 75 69 8 25 10 75 29 11 50

MOLASSIS—The general demand for job lots is fair, but buyers do not display much vim, and the market is rather heavy. Caba Centringal about 50/125c; Clayed, 378/36c; Muscovado, 3764/5c, New Orleans at 60/280c.; sales of 60 hbds. Demerats at 50/260c, and 81 bbls. New Orleans at 71/275c.
NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and prices.

Orlean at 7137783—Crude Turpentins continues scarce and prices are firm, though the market is in a normal condition. Spirits are weaker and trade rather dull; sales of 125 bbls, in late, at \$1\frac{1}{2}\text{255}\$ does not seem to the continues are seem to the continues are seem to the common at \$2\text{25}\$; 1,100 bbls. Common Strained, for export, at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{255}\$; 2,540 bbls. Turp., free. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{27}\text{27}\$; 20 Rosins, pais, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{27}\$; 27 Crude Turp., free. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{27}\text{27}\$; 27 Rosins, pais, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{27}\$; 25 72 26 Rosins, Nindow G. 7.50 72 80 0 Common. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{25}\$; 27 53 73; Tar, North County. 2 75 2 300 Rosins, strained. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{25}\$; 27 53; Tar, North County. 2 75 2 300 Rosins, No. 2. 300 72 3 37; Tar, Wilmington. 3 60 72 325 Rosins, No. 1. 350 75 60 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 27 Rosins, No. 1. 350 75 60 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 27 Rosins, No. 1. 350 75 80 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 27 Rosins, No. 1. 350 75 80 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 27 Rosins, No. 1. 350 75 80 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 37 Rosins, No. 2. 350 75 80 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 37 Rosins, No. 2. 350 75 80 Prich, Circ. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{bbl}\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{38}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{37}\$; 30 \$\frac{1}{2

chiefir for export, prices being firm and well sustained; sales, 600 tcs. af \$27%\$30 for Prime Mess, and \$30%\$35 for India Mess; Beef Hams as

March at 194c; 250 tes, seller April at the same rate; and at the close of 'Change 150 tes, seller April at 194c.

PETROTEUM—Crude is lower and only in moderate demand; prices have a downward tendency at the close; Redued in bond is more active and firmer, closing from. We quinte: Crude, in bulk, 40°48 gray, 20, 221 [Refined, in bd., Stand White 25°354 Crude, in bbla, 40°48 gray, 25°24—1 Naphtha, Ref., 50°263 gray, 12°515 RICE—A fair jobbing business is doing, and prices remain steady at 3°294c, for Carollina.

SUGARS—Raws are less active, respect having supplied immediate wants, but holders remain from, and are not offering freely; stocks fair; sales of 30°5 blads, at 12°16; for Carollina.

SUGARS—Raws are less active, respect having supplied immediate wants, but holders remain from, and are not offering freely; stocks fair; sales of 30°5 blads, at 11°2116; for Cabas, 13°4713; for freedrary, and 5°6 bores Havana at 11°6. Pair to good Refning, 11°40°16. Refused steady and in fair requests 15°3°20°16; for Powdered, Granniated, and Crushed; 14°21°46, for Soft White; 13°40°18; for Yellow, and 14°5. for Kritz C.

STEARIN—The market is duil, and prices are nominal at 10°21°16; in blads, and tes.

Clover 124 204 and 1.00 bosh. Timothy at \$22 \$3 37; Rough Flax is selling at \$2 50 \$2 \$1 \$0. \$25 \$0. \$

raiss of 100,000 fb at 1221212c.

WHIRKY—The market is firmer and fairly active; sales of 135 bbls Western at \$1 04.

Wools—There has been some movement in California and Texas wools among dealers, several considerable lots having changed from first to second hands at current rates. As a general thing trade is quiet, a few manufacturers are looking around, but the firmness of the market inclines them to bold off for the present, except for small lots to apply immediate wasts. There is little doing in Flecces, but the face grades of pulled wools are in better favor. We quote:

DONKETT FLEXCES—Now-YOYK, Michigan, and Indians—Sarony Flecce, 50255c.; Three-quarter and Full blood Merine, 47250c.; Half-blood Fleece, 47250c.; Quarter-blood Fleece, 40252c.; Common Fleece, 52248c. Ohio, Pannsylvania, and Virginia—Choice Selected Sarony Fleece, 50276c. Saxony Fleece, 55248c. Three-quarter and Full-blood Fleece, 40248c.; Common Fleece, 45248c. Wisconsin, Levas Vermont, and Illinois—Three-quarter and Full-blood Fleece, 40248c.; Quarter-blood Fleece, 45248c. Wisconsin, Levas Vermont, and Illinois—Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino, 52249c.; Half-blood Fleece, 45248c.; Quarter-blood Fleece, 45248c. Wisconsin, Levas Vermont, and Illinois—Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino, 52249c.; Half-blood Fleece, 45248c.; Quarter-blood Fleece, 45248c.; Usas Yermont, Kentucky, and Tennessec—Wayhed Fleece, 45266c.; Unwashed Fleece, 31236c.; Text Wastram Wool.—Choice, 3226c.; Luwashed Fleece, 31236c.; Country & Full-blood Burry, 45250c.; Country wasper Fulled, 40244c.; New-York City apper Pulled, 40244c.; Country extens Pulled, 40245c.; Country wasper Pulled, 100245c.; Country extens Pulled, 40245c.; Country wasper Pulled, 100246c.; Country extens Pulled, 40245c.; Country extens Pulled, 4

Crushed	1672164	Rice	107212	Molasses	70721	18	MeATS—FRESH.
Beef, Rump 15	207225	Tenderlein	257220	Sact	157214		
Portor-house	257225	Tenderlein	257220	Sact	157214		
Portor-house	257225	Pore qrs. pues	157214				
Rib roast	257225	Pore qrs. pues	157215	Pore qrs. pues	157215		
Cons. trib.	127220	Cons. to med	167214	Pore qrs. prime	157214		
Chuck rib.	147220	Matton, pues qr. 157215	Cons. to med	157214			
Pleta and avis.	127213	Cons. to med	157215				
Else and Soup.	107214	Pore qrs. prime	10722	Sheep haslets	87214		
Liver	107212	Cons. to med	87216	Red of cach	107212		
Kidneys	-7216	Print & Shirts	87210	Haslets, each	15724		
Kidneys	-7216	Print & Shirts	87210	Haslets, each	15724		
MEATS—SALIT	SMOKED.	AC.					

Coal, tun \$8 007 200 | Honey clore, 15, 35 740 | Milk, qt...... Kerosene, gal... 26742 | Buckwheat... 25930 | Reaus, dry...

Per Canal, Vessels, and Railroads

Jaw. 15.—39,528 hnsh. Corn. 2,100 bush Gats, 645 bash Malt 25 bush Beans, 2,005 bhis. Flour, 23 bbis. Carn Meal, 4,156 bush Malt 25 bush Beans, 2,005 bhis. Flour, 23 bbis. Carn Meal, 4,156 bush Gats Meal, 447 bags Buckwhest Flour, 6,256 bales Cotton, 755 bbis. Crade Petroleum, 11,465 bbis. Refined Petroleum, 1bi bbis. Ryints Turper time, 100 bbis. Tar. 2,717 bbis. Rosin, 876 bbis. Port, 751 pags Sec., 1,266 pags. Cut Meats, 753 pags. Land, 756 kes, Lard, 11 cases Ashes, 1,560 pags. Butter, 62 boxes Cheese, 7 pags. Dried Fruits, 158 Presed, 1,560 pags. Butter, 62 boxes Cheese, 7 pags. Dried Fruits, 158 Presed, 1,560 pags. Butter, 62 boxes Cheese, 7 pags. Dried Fruits, 158 Presed, 1,560 pags. Butter, 62 boxes Cheese, 7 pags. Dried Fruits, 158 Presed, 1,560 pags. Butter, 62 boxes, 7 pags. Dried Fruits, 158 Pags. 1,560 bags. Cotton Sec., 64 boxes and cases Tobacco, 752 bbis. Molasses, 3,166 bags. Cotton Sec., 63 bags. Peanutts, 160 bags. Rice, 300 bags Rice Flour.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

I.IVE STOCK MARKETS.

PRIDAY, Jan. 18.—On sale to-day, 1,206 cattle and 3,704 sheep, with 695 live and 12 cars dressed hogs arrived. Arrivals of cattle and 20, 20, 20, 40 r. 5, 611 head, including that day. This is unif enough it satisfy the wants of buyers, and prices are fully, higher than on Monday, or about as Wedneslay. The principal trade of in-day was all Consumples, with 741 cattle, and at One Hundredth-st., with 301 head Ali were sold at the former place, and trade was good. A fold of 124 fair 6 cut. Texans uns out at 127 15c; 114 light 10. steers of 8 cut at 127 15c; and 302 III. cattle of 7 cut, fair to sood, at 152 15c; and 302 III. cattle of 7 cut, fair to sood, at 152 15c; and 152 III. Cattle of 7 cut, fair to sood, at 152 15c; and 152 III. At One-hundredth-st. a car of 5q cut. Only cover and heifers are reported at 14c, with 16 Mich. stages, 6q cut., at 13c, 14c, and 12 mixed State cattle, 5 cut, at 154, 4c., by Bright & Fagan, 13c., and 12 mixed State cattle, 5 cut, at 15c, with 12 cars sheep at Commanipam, no sales were made up to near, showing a backwardness on the part of buyers. A single car load title showing a backwardness on the part of buyers. A single car load title showing a backwardness on the part of buyers. A single car load title showing a backwardness on the part of buyers. A single car load title 18 State, 64 th, at 61c. Trade was slow and prices west.

Only 14 cars hogs were sold alive, viz: 1 car Ohlo, 14th th, at 11c.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of builton in the vanit has decreased 12,125,000 france since last week.

DOMESTIC MARKETA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jar. 18.—Cotton aixanced ic.; Midding Up
294(20bc.; Midding Orleans 30c. Floor dail and weak; Superim
294(20bc.; Midding Orleans 30c. Floor dail and weak; Superim
294(20bc.; Mitras, \$660+650; Lows and Wisconsin Estra Family.
294(7 75 Minnesota do., \$7 500\$8; Pennsylvanis and Oho
48 500+95 50; Pancy, \$1130+13. Wheat dail and declined be;
81 8020-82; Amber, \$2 052-82 08. Rvs. \$1 6024 00. Corn
81 8020-82; Amber, \$2 052-82 08. Rvs. \$1 6024 00. Corn
unit and less offering; New Yellow, \$712000c, White, \$52050c.

Quiet and less offering; New Yellow, \$71200c, White, \$52050c.

Cloverseed sixuality was the control of the corn of the c